

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
DUBLIN DIVISION

\*FILED  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
AUGUSTA DIV.

2018 OCT -2 AM 9:41

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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CLERK M. Akiv  
SO. DIST. OF GA.

v.

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CR 315-013-3

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JOAN MARIE PRICE

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O R D E R

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On August 10, 2016, Defendant Joan Marie Price was sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of 151 months followed by 3 years of supervised release. At present, Price has filed a motion for reduction of sentence.

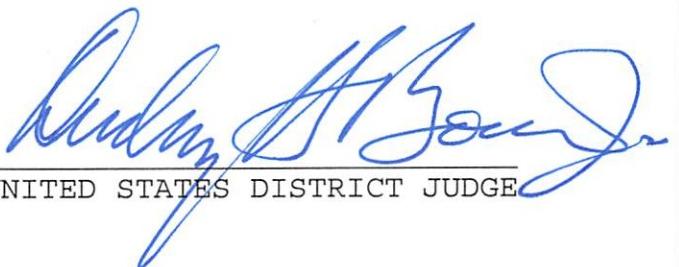
With only three exceptions, a district court may not modify a sentence once it has been imposed. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). Under the first exception, a court may entertain a motion filed by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons under certain circumstances. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The second exception references Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for instances when correcting sentence is proper. 18 U.S.C. § 3882(c)(1)(B). Rule 35 allows modification upon an order from an appellate court, upon a motion from the Government, or to correct a computational error within seven days of sentencing. Finally, under the third exception a court may reduce a sentence that was "based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 944(o)." 18 U.S.C.

§ 3582(c)(2). Price has not asserted that she is entitled to relief under any of these three exceptions.

The Court notes that Price has cited to her "post-sentencing rehabilitation programming" as justification for a sentence reduction. In other words, Price believes that this Court can modify her sentence based upon her good conduct since sentence was imposed. She cites to Sections 5K1.1 and 5K2.0 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines, but these guidelines relate to departures in an offender's guideline range at sentencing, not post-sentencing. Further, Section 3E1.1 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines discusses factors that the sentencing court considers in determining whether to grant a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility. One of those factors (U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1 cmt. note 1(G)) includes "post-offense" rehabilitative efforts, not post-sentence rehabilitative efforts. Price also cites 18 U.S.C. § 3742(e) as grounds to modify her sentence. This code section, however, does not grant a district court authority to review a final sentence. Taylor v. United States, 2018 WL 703441 (N.D. Ga. Jan. 11, 2018) (citing United States v. Auman, 8 F.3d 1268, 1271 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993)). Rather, § 3742(e) sets forth the grounds upon which the court of appeals may consider the appropriateness of an imposed sentence. Section 3742(e) has no application to Price's present circumstance.

In short, Price has failed to establish a basis to invoke this Court's authority to modify her sentence. Thus, Price's motion for reduction of sentence (doc. no. 343) is hereby **DENIED**.

ORDER ENTERED at Augusta, Georgia, this 2nd day of October, 2018.

  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE